

Consequently, EPA finds that it does not need to give notice prior to making its approval effective.

#### Compliance With Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this notice from the requirements of Section 6 of Executive Order 12866.

#### Certification Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 605(b), I hereby certify that this approval will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. It does not impose any new burdens on small entities. This notice, therefore, does not require a regulatory flexibility analysis.

Authority: This notice is issued under the authority of sections 2002, 4005 and 4010 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 6912, 6945, 6949(a).

Dated: September 7, 1995.

Robert L. Duprey,

*Acting Regional Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 95-23323 Filed 9-19-95; 8:45 am]

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[OPP-180981; FRL-4975-8]

#### Emergency Exemptions

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** EPA has granted specific exemptions for the control of various pests to the 20 States as listed below. Five crisis exemptions were initiated by various states. These exemptions, issued during the month of May 1995, except for the one in March, are subject to application and timing restrictions and reporting requirements designed to protect the environment to the maximum extent possible. EPA has denied specific exemption requests from the Arkansas State Plant Board and the Washington Department of Agriculture. Information on these restrictions is available from the contact persons in EPA listed below.

**DATES:** See each specific and crisis exemption for its effective date.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** See each emergency exemption for the name of the contact person. The following information applies to all contact persons: By mail: Registration Division (7505W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: 6th Floor, CS #1, 2800 Jefferson Davis

Highway, Arlington, VA, (703)-308-8417; e-mail:

group.ermus@epamail.epa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA has granted specific exemptions to the:

1. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for the use of imidacloprid on citrus to control citrus leafminers; May 5, 1995, to May 4, 1996. (David Deegan)

2. Idaho Department of Agriculture for the use of bifenthrin on canola to control aphids; May 15, 1995, to August 15, 1995. (David Deegan)

3. Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry for the use of norflurazon on Bermudagrass to control annual grassy weeds; May 1, 1995, to June 15, 1995. Louisiana had initiated a crisis exemption for this use. (Libby Pemberton)

4. Oklahoma Department of Agriculture for the use of cypermethrin on mustard greens to control various insects; May 19, 1995, to October 31, 1995. (Libby Pemberton)

5. Oregon Department of Agriculture for the use of clomazone on cucumbers to control broadleaf weeds and grasses; May 23, 1995, to August 15, 1995. (David Deegan)

6. Oregon Department of Agriculture for the use of bifenthrin on canola to control aphids; May 15, 1995, to July 15, 1995. (David Deegan)

7. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use of bifenthrin on canola to control aphids; May 15, 1995, to August 15, 1995. (David Deegan)

8. Wisconsin Department of Agriculture for the use of metolachlor on spinach to control grasses and weeds; May 5, 1995, to July 1, 1995. (Margarita Collantes)

The following States listed below were granted an emergency exemption for the use of dimethomorph and/or cymoxanil on potatoes to control late blight; May 18, 1995, to September 30, 1995, except for Florida and Oregon whose expiration date is May 18, 1996, and October 31, 1995, respectively. A notice of receipt published in the Federal Register of May 3, 1995 (60 FR 21814). The exemption was granted on the basis that the situation appears to be urgent and nonroutine. Late blight is not a new pest phenomenon; however, new strains of *P. infestans* have been introduced in or adjacent to each of the applicant potato-producing States, and these new strains of late blight are resistant to the primary registered alternative. With no other registered alternative products that exhibit acceptable efficacy against this pest problem, potato growers are expected to suffer significant economic losses

without the use of these two fungicides. If this situation persists without an effective control program, the economic viability of potato production in the United States is uncertain. These uses can be toxicologically supported and are not expected to result in hazard to nontarget organisms:

1. Delaware Department of Agriculture.

2. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

3. Georgia Department of Agriculture.

4. Maine Department of Agriculture.

5. Maryland Department of Agriculture.

6. Michigan Department of Agriculture.

7. Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

8. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

9. New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

10. North Dakota Department of Agriculture.

11. Ohio Department of Agriculture.

12. Oregon Department of Agriculture.

13. Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

14. South Dakota Department of Agriculture.

15. Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

16. Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection. (Libby Pemberton)

Crisis exemptions were initiated by the:

1. California Department of Pesticide Regulations on March 16, 1995, for the use of maneb on walnuts to control bacterial blight. This program has ended. (Margarita Collantes)

2. Idaho Department of Agriculture on May 3, 1995, for the use of sethoxydim on mint to control grassy weeds. The need for this program is expected to last until November 1, 1995. (Libby Pemberton)

3. Montana Department of Agriculture on May 3, 1995, for the use of sethoxydim on mint to control green foxtail, quackgrass, and wild oats. The need for this program is expected to last until November 1, 1995. (Libby Pemberton)

4. Oregon Department of Agriculture on May 2, 1995, for the use of sethoxydim on mint to control grassy weeds. This program has ended. (Libby Pemberton)

5. Washington Department of Agriculture on May 31, 1995, for the use of clopyralid on asparagus to control Canada thistles. This program has ended. (Libby Pemberton)

EPA has denied a specific exemption request from the:

1. Arkansas State Board for the use of pyriithiobac-sodium on cotton to control weeds. The Agency denied the exemption because the situation is routine and not urgent and significant economic loss is not expected. (Margarita Collantes)

2. Washington Department of Agriculture for the use of imidacloprid on pears to control grape mealybugs. The Agency denied the exemption because of insufficient data to show resistance to alternatives. (David Deegan)

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136.

#### List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pest, Crisis exemptions.

Dated: August 30, 1995.

Stephen L. Johnson,  
*Director, Registration Division, Office of  
Pesticide Programs.*

[FR Doc. 95-22964 Filed 9-19-95; 8:45 am]

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#### [EPA/OSW-FR-95-FRL-5298-8]

### Procedures for Submission of Recycled Content Products Information to EPA

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for information.

**SUMMARY:** This notice explains the procedures for interested persons to (1) suggest items for EPA to consider for designation in the updates of the Comprehensive Guideline for Procurement of Products Containing Recovered Materials (CPG) and (2) provide information for EPA to use in developing or revising its recommendations for recovered materials content levels contained in the Recovered Materials Advisory Notices (RMANs) that accompany the CPG updates. Specifically, this notice describes the types of information EPA is interested in receiving as well as how to submit information to EPA concerning designation of items or recovered materials content levels. This information will be considered by the Agency when issuing revisions to the items designated in the CPG and recommendations in the RMANs.

**DATES:** EPA will accept the information described below from December 1, 1995 through February 29, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Commenters must send an original and two copies of their written

comments referencing docket number F-95-CPGN-FFFFF to: RCRA Information Center (RIC), Office of Solid Waste (5305W), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. Comments may also be submitted electronically through the Internet to: RCRA-Docket@epamail.epa.gov. Comments in electronic format should also be identified by the docket number F-95-CPGN-FFFFF. All electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. All comments, including those submitted electronically, will be available for viewing in the RIC, located in Room M2616 at the address listed above. The RIC is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays. To review docket materials, the public must make an appointment by calling (202) 260-9327. The public may copy a maximum of 100 pages from any regulatory docket at no charge. Additional copies cost \$.15/page.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For general information, contact the RCRA Hotline at 1-800-424-9346 or TDD 1-800-553-7672 (hearing impaired). In the Washington metropolitan area, call 703-412-9610 or TDD 703-412-3323.

For more detailed information on specific aspects of this Notice, contact Terry Grist, (703)308-7257, Office of Solid Waste (5306W), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

In Section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Congress established a program to promote recycling by increasing purchases of products containing recovered materials. Section 6002 requires EPA to designate products that may be produced with recovered materials and to recommend practices for buying these products containing recovered materials. Once a product is designated, Federal, state and local agencies and their contractors that use appropriated Federal funds to purchase the items, must purchase them with the highest recovered materials content level practicable (see 59 FR 18857, April 20, 1995).

On October 20, 1993, President Clinton further addressed the need to develop markets for recovered materials in Executive Order 12873 (58 FR 5491, October 22, 1993). The Executive Order directed EPA to designate procurement items in a Comprehensive Procurement

Guideline (CPG) and to recommend content levels in Recovered Materials Advisory Notices (RMANs). EPA published the CPG and RMAN on May 1, 1995 (see 60 FR 21370-21394). The CPG designates 19 items made from recovered materials that procuring agencies must purchase as well as includes the five items previously designated by EPA. The RMAN identifies the range of the recovered materials content levels within which each designated item is now available. The items are listed in seven product categories: Paper and Paper Products, Vehicular Products, Construction Products, Transportation Products, Park and Recreation Products, Landscaping Products, and Non-Paper Office Products. The CPG also contains an eighth category, Miscellaneous Products, for future designations that do not fall within the other categories.

Executive Order 12873 also directed EPA to designate additional items annually and to update the recommended recovered material content ranges periodically. To aid in this process, in the proposed CPG the Agency solicited public comments on procedures that would allow the public to (1) Suggest items for designation in future updates of the CPG and (2) provide information on products made from recovered materials (see 59 FR 18861, April 20, 1994). EPA asked for, but did not receive, comments on these procedures. EPA believes that the solicitation of public input will broaden the information that the Agency can consider in designating items and recommending recovered materials content levels for designated items. This notice explains these procedures.

##### II. Procedures for Providing Recycled Content Product Information to EPA

Once a year, EPA plans to issue a Federal Register notice asking for information on products containing recovered materials. The timeframe specified in each notice will be chosen to allow the Agency sufficient time to review the information for consideration in the ensuing update to the CPG and RMAN. Throughout the period designated in the Notice, interested parties will be able to suggest items containing recovered materials for EPA to designate, recommend recovered materials content levels, and suggest revisions to EPA's recommendations for purchasing existing designated items containing recovered materials. Respondents may rely on existing information including brochures, sales manuals and specifications, as long as this information addresses the types of information listed in section III below.